SUB-ORDER 3. AKCYLOPODA.

The history of the discovery of the members of this order is very instructive as illustrating the dangers of laying too much classificatory importance upon detached fragments of animals. So long ago as 1825 terminal phalanges of a new creature were found in the Miocene of Eppelsheim, and sent to Cuvier. Cuvier named them " Pangolin gigantesque/[1] deeming them/on account of their general form and cleft terminations, to pertain to the Edentata. In the same bed some seven years later were found certain teeth clearly of an Ungulate character, to which the generic name of *Ohalicotherium* was applied. It -was subsequently discovered that the teeth and the claws belonged to the same animal, and., later, further remains turned up which disclosed a creature having the anomalous composition of an Ungulate with decisively Ungulate teeth, but with the feet to a large extent like those of an unguiculate animal. The same confusion of characters occurs also, it will be remembered, in the distinctly Artiodactyle *A-griochoems* (see p. 331). Indeed the feet of the latter when first discovered were erroneously, as it now appears, referred to the present order of Ungulates under the name of *Artionyx.* It is probable that the genus *Morogus.* of ^orth America is a member of this group, and that it is probably congeneric with a somewhat different type of Ancylopod known as *Macrotheri^Tii.* It is also clear that *.Anisodon, ScJii^otJieriu*^{f}*m^*$_{f}$ and *Ancylotherium,* if not congeneric with either of the two recognised genera, are at least very close to them.

Chalicotherium has a skull which recalls that of some of the earlier Ungulates; it has, however, no incisors at all, and no canines in the upper jaw; this feature has led to the belief that the animal is related to the Edentata, and that it is in fact a link between them and the Ungulata. The molars, like those of the Perissodaetyla, are of the buno-selenodont type. It also agrees with that group (to which it has been approximated by several writers) in the tridactyl manus and pes, and in

the characters of the tarsus. But although tridactyl, the axis jof the limb passes through the fourth digit, *Ohcdieotheri^rm* is not mesaxonie, as are the Perissodaetyles. Moreover, it has no third